

'BOY SCOUTS AN ARMY IN PREPARATION'—COOLIDGE

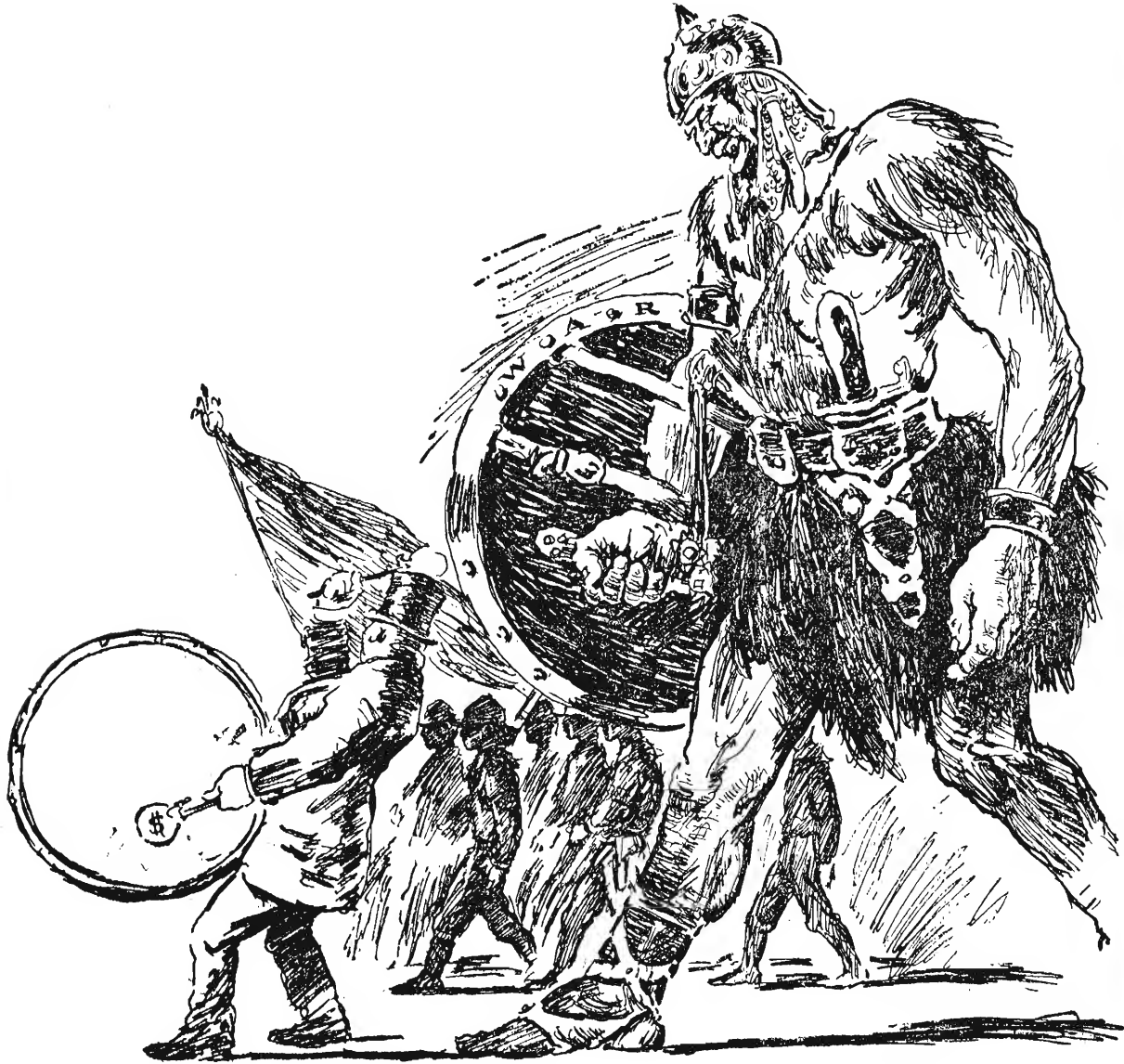
(Special to The Young Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—In a letter read before the opening session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, President Coolidge referred to that organization as "an army of the country's youth."

"With a membership of 750,000 the Scout organization is an army in preparation for the highest civic duties," wrote Calvin.

This is merely half of the truth. What the old duck means is that it is an army in preparation to be sacrificed for the profits of the men who are running Coolidge and congress in the next world war for which American imperialism is so feverishly working.

THE ARMY IN PREPARATION



TEN CHINESE YOUTH KILLED

Supported Strikers in
Fight Against Jap
Exploitation

FIFTY STUDENTS ARRESTED

SHANGHAI.—Ten Chinese students dead and many wounded was the result of a battle which took place here between the students and police in the so-called international settlement here.

The demonstrations took place against the settlement after a demonstration by a crowd of 3,000 students who were angered by the action of the international mixed court, the judicial representatives of foreign imperialism in China, which held six students on the charge of inciting a recent strike in the Japanese cotton mills. The students tried to march down Nanking road, the chief street of the foreign settlement, carrying revolutionary banners.

When the police stopped the procession by arresting the leaders, the students attacked the police station, demanding their release. The police, composed of Indian Sikhs, then shot into the crowd, killing the ten.

Fifty Arrested.

Fifty of the students were arrested with many handbills which denounced the foreign imperialists, pointing out that the bourgeoisie of all nations were common enemies of the workers, and had lined up with the Japanese capitalists in seeking to prevent the Chinese slaves from bettering their conditions in the cotton mills.

The recent activities of the Chinese students are due to their awakening as a result of the inspiration of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the work of the Chinese young Communists who are very energetic in their propaganda among the national revolutionary organizations, and all progressive students' groups.

The proportioning of remuneration to work done, when it depends on natural differences of strength or capacity. . . is in itself an injustice; it is giving to those who have, assigning most of those who are already most favored by nature.—J. S. Mills.

N. Y. Plumbers' Aids Support 'Young Worker' Drive

NEW YORK.—The Brownsville English Branch of the Y. W. L. (No. 2), realizing the necessity of building up the circulation of the Young Worker, decided to get in touch with all young working class organizations in the Brownsville Section. Accordingly a Young Worker Committee was elected and work was energetically begun.

Representatives of the committee were sent down to the Plumbers Helpers, Club, an organization composed mostly of class-conscious young workers and it was here that the first deep wedge was driven for the Young Worker drive.

We were received in the most comradely fashion and our appeal brought forth a fine response. After an interesting discussion it was voted to take a trial bundle order of fifty copies each week for a month.

Thus the Plumbers' Helpers are going to get the Young Worker regularly for a month. We are sure that what they learn of this organ of the revolutionary youth will not only convince them to become regular subscribers, but will also prove to them that the Young Workers League is an organization that fights for the interests of all the young workers and that their duty is to support the Young Workers League and to join it. We expect that the acquaintance these young workers make with our organization will prove of great benefit.

The first blow has been struck. But this only shows the way. Our task is to get into touch with all organizations of working class youth we can and in this way to build up not only the circulation of the Young Worker, but also the Young Workers League itself.

Strange it is that men should admit the validity of the arguments for free discussion, but object to their being "pushed to an extreme"; not seeing that, unless the reasons are good for an extreme case, they are not good for any case.—J. S. Mills.

Altar and throne formed a sinister conspiracy against the progress of humanity. We look back with horror at the things which so many champions of reason endured at the hands of blind, if not malignant, bearers of authority.—Prof. J. B. Bury.

The Prince of Wales is having a hell of a time in Africa. No horses to fall off and the natives in rebellion.

VETS TO SUPPORT HAWAII SOLDIERS

Labor Defense Council
to Join National
Campaign

FORMING VETERANS BODIES

At the last meeting of the Labor Defense Council of Chicago it was decided that a vigorous campaign shall be conducted for the release of Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Hawaiian soldiers who were recently sentenced for membership in the Hawaiian Communist League.

In anticipation of an energetic nationwide campaign on behalf of the imprisoned soldiers, the committee decided to enlist the aid of every ex-serviceman in the movement or friendly to it. Names and addresses, name of number of unit served in and rank held, of every friendly soldier, sailor or marine of any of the entente armies in the World War, must be collected by every branch secretary, or by the special committees elected for this purpose.

A mass meeting is planned, in collaboration with an "Ex-Servicemen's Committee for the Release of Crouch and Trumbull," as well as outdoor agitation, petitions, resolutions by organizations, and so forth.

In sections of Ohio, war veterans' committees of this sort have already been formed and are working very effectively among ex-servicemen for the release of the two young Communists. This example should be followed all over the country by every working class element which participated in the last war.

The attempts on the part of the militarist bureaucracy to halt the agitation for the release of the two men by cutting down the savage sentences originally imposed upon them to a shorter term will not stop the efforts of the class conscious workers in this country from continuing the work of demanding the unconditional release of Crouch and Trumbull.

Every worker should see to it that his labor union, fraternal and other organizations pass strong resolutions demanding their release and see to it that proper action on such resolutions is taken immediately. The need is urgent!

U. S. SOLDIERS UNION SEEN

Treat Privates Badly

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII, Honolulu.—A tentative plan for an American union of soldiers, sailors, and marines has been put forth for the first time in the history of the military forces of the country.

The plan, which arose directly as a result of the discontent of the soldiers and sailors, crystallized at the time of the arrest and jailing of Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Communist soldiers, is arousing a great deal of interest here and will undoubtedly be the beginning of a widespread movement of soldiers, sailors, and marines of working class origin and sympathy to ally themselves against the discrimination and overbearance practiced against them by the officers' cliques and against the entire imperialist machinery.

Enthusiastically Received.

The plan has been presented already to a large number of soldiers for their consideration, states the report, "and practically all express a desire for such an organization and hearty support for the plan.

"The enlisted men at present are at the mercy of the officers as they can be held in confinement at hard labor eight days before any charge is presented and another ten days before trial. In many cases soldiers are held several weeks with no charge against them, in violation of military law. And it is practically impossible for an enlisted man to bring charges against an officer. Much could be done to improve conditions if proper legal aid and publicity were given enlisted men who are victims of officers' spite."

The two sentenced soldiers are among the most active spirits in the organization of the American Union of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, and it is expected that in spite of the opposition of the officers, a hearty response will be obtained from the rank and file on this island, and will eventually spread thruout the entire military and naval force.

TWO SOLDIERS THANK Y. W. L. FOR AID

By PAUL CROUCH.

27th Infantry Guard House, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.—Comrade Trumbull and I wish to express our appreciation for the support of the Young Workers' League in our fight for the right of free speech and free thought in the American army.

Action in the federal courts here will be started this week to obtain our release on the grounds of illegal conviction. We were found "guilty" of violation of the laws of Hawaii for acts committed on the military reservation (the organization of the Hawaiian Communist League, alleged to be a secret society.) But according to military law, one is subject only to federal law for his conduct while on reservation.

George W. Wright, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Honolulu, has given us considerable assistance in obtaining defense counsel. Fred Patterson, a prominent Honolulu lawyer, is expected to represent us as attorney at the federal court hearing.

In your fight against militarism, the treatment of the soldier—the tool of imperialism, should not be ignored. Capitalism depends upon the army for its very life but we must not forget that the enlisted men come from the working class; that most of them are forced into the service by unemployment and economic necessity; and that for the purpose of keeping them as thoughtless tools for the enslavement of their comrades (and themselves) they are subjected to heartless brutality if they dare think for themselves.

The soldier must realize that he is a member of the working class and that he has no interests in common with the master class—the capitalists.

Enlisted men are recruited from the youth of the working class. There should be a great field in the service for the Young Workers' League.

Communist greetings and best wishes for the success of the Young Workers' League and the Workers' (Communist) Party under the leadership of the Communist International!

Kluxers got a few of their heads broken in a fray with anti-Klansmen. Merely a taste of their own medicine which will make a number of them think twice before they go out on some more of their happy little tar-and-feather parties.

Bosses Forget the Huge Numbers of Disabled Ex-Service Men

The effects of the last imperialist world war are not yet over, so far as the workers who were in the American army are concerned. The American Legion announces that "thirty thousand American service men are patients in government hospitals. Twelve thousand of them have tuberculosis. Another twelve thousand have mental or nervous diseases. Six thousand more bear wounds of battle or scars of diseases other than tuberculosis and insanity. The number of disabled men has been increasing constantly since the war ended, according to the report. Last year saw an increase of 70 per cent in the number of men with tuberculosis and mental and nervous diseases."

No effective aid for these men! But capitalist congress has always found enuf money lying around loose to spend on increased armaments for a new war.

Japs Recognize Danger of War Maneuvers of U. S. Navy

"The great maneuvers of the United States fleet in the Pacific are evidently a horrible menace to Japan, they being a demonstration directed against this country," states the Chugai Shogyo, an influential capitalist journal of Tokyo, Japan. "The comprehensive plan of the maneuver is unprecedented, while the American press openly challenges Japan, stating that the present maneuvers are a test of the capabilities of the United States in order to provide against contingencies with Japan. Such a statement is a bold effrontery and also an outspoken demonstration against Japan. Naval maneuvers on a comprehensive plan for nine consecutive months are full of important meaning. No statesman, however experienced he may be, will find it possible for him to assert positively that no accident (?) of an international nature will take place during the long period of nine months. It is in this respect that we cannot be free from the feeling of anxiety."

The coming of a new war for the slaughter of young workers and the profits of the capitalists is being recognized by everyone!

Capitalism cannot even supply the necessary number of the humblest homes for the manual workers.

Revolution is the sum total of the experiences of the working class in their struggles against capitalism.

Make the paper a mass organ of the young workers by having it mirror the conditions of the youth in the factories, mills and mines.

POWDER AND STEEL MAGNATES ON JOB FOR THE NEXT WAR

Take Joyride on Blimp

LAKEHURST, N. J.—Millionaires of finance, transportation, industry and a group of educators and army officers were scheduled to enjoy a free joyride in the naval dirigible Los Angeles.

The wealthy passengers include L. T. Stotesbury, Morgan partner; W. W. Atterbury, vice-president Pennsylvania R. R.; Samuel Vaulcain, president Baldwin Locomotive Works; Irene du Pont, prominent E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.; and Eugene G. Grace, president Bethlehem Steel.

All are Eastern ordnance advisory board and are assisting the U. S. in preparing plans for immediate industrial mobilization upon the outbreak of the next war.

The workers' correspondent is the tongue of the workers' struggles; the columns of this paper will become the lips.

Appoint yourself a contributor to The Young Worker by becoming a workers' correspondent.

JULY 4th TO SERVE AS MOBILIZATION DAY FOR AMERICA'S MILITARISTS

Forget Revolt of 1776
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization day will be celebrated on July 4th of this year, according to the ukase handed down by Cal Coolidge. Exhaustive arrangements are being made to make this day an even more clearly militaristic event than was the last so-called defense day. The spirit of war will be inculcated into everyone who is within reach of the propaganda of the capitalist class, added to which will be the regular buncombe which is annually spread on July 4th.

The declaration of independence will not be mentioned once. It is too radical for even the rulers of this country. Last February an amendment which called for the teaching of the declaration of independence together with the federal constitution was voted down overwhelmingly in congress. After all, it does say something about the natural right of the people to overthrow any government which they believe does not serve them satisfactorily!

'NABISCO' PLANS SLICE IN WAGES

School Children will
Take Jobs at
Low Wages

HOLDING GATE MEETINGS

The National Biscuit Company is preparing to cut the wages of all the young workers in their plants all over the country.

This wage cut is a result of the annual vacations which the school children will receive very soon. Altho the cut is not a direct one still it has its effects upon the young workers who are employed at Nabisco and other biscuit factories. It is planned to hire the young school children at a lower rate of pay and put them in the places of the regular employees.

Working conditions are most horrible this part of the year. With the thermometer way above 90 degrees the workers must sweat all day inhaling the dusty flour.

Altho rest periods are allowed, these give no relief whatsoever to the tiring, aching and strained bodies of the young workers. The danger of the workers collapsing from the heat is imminent, due to the poor and improper ventilation.

On account of these conditions the workers are beginning to find methods to protest and obtain better conditions, having already arranged for an open air meeting which will be held this coming Saturday, June 6th, after the factory lets out, right at the rear gates. Speakers from the Young Workers League will also address the meeting. This is the first of a number that will be held.

American Empire Methods.
MANILA, P. I.—Governor General Wood has instructed the constabulary of Lanao province to capture if possible "by peaceful means" Sultan Raya, who escaped last Wednesday. If Raya refuses to surrender, the governor general has ordered the constabulary to use force and, if necessary (!) destroy another fortress where Raya is seeking refuge. Wood is a good valet of the sugar barons.

Demand No War Training.
Abolition of compulsory military training at the College of the City of New York was recommended in the annual report of the student curriculum committee. The committee stated that the student body is antagonistic to military training and considered it worthless.

CHICAGO AND PHILLY FOR Y. C. I.
DECISION; DOWN FACTIONALISM

PHILADELPHIA.—At a well attended general membership meeting of the Young Workers League of this city, the comrades listened attentively to a report on the recent sessions of the Young Communist International, and the program of the N. E. C. of the League here for summer work, given by John Williamson. After a thorough discussion, a resolution was adopted wholeheartedly endorsing the resolution of the Y. C. I., and supporting the N. E. C. as against the minority grouping, calling upon the latter to put a stop to further factionalism. The resolution, as introduced by Comrade Hills, was adopted by a vote of 39, as against a resolution by Comrade Flaiant, which received 28 votes.

FRENCH REDS IN ANTI-WAR FIGHT

Doriot, Y. C. L. Leader,
Denounced Morocco
Imperialism

COMMUNISTS DEMAND PEACE

(Special to the Young Worker.)

PARIS, France.—Immediate evacuation of Morocco, and the end of the war which French imperialism is making against the Rifians under the leadership of Abd-el-Krim, was the demand made in the French chamber of deputies by the Communist members headed by Jacques Doriot, secretary of the Young Communist League of France.

Doriot, one of the Communist leaders in the chamber, exposed the purpose of the war as an imperialistic move of the Spanish-French North African company which forced the



JACQUES DORIO.

war in order to control the Moroccan mines and exploit the natives of that country.

Red Soldier's Letter.
He then read a letter from a French soldier in Morocco, which showed that many French soldiers there are bitterly opposed to the attacks on the natives. The soldier told how the army officers prohibited the singing of the International in the camps and otherwise restricted and censored the soldiers. Abd-el-Krim, he showed, was anxious to negotiate peace terms, and had on several occasions made offers to Marshall Lyautey, which were refused.

The debate, which arose on the recommendation of the government that a credit of 30 million francs be voted to pursue the war, brought out the fact that there are at least 65,000 French troops in Morocco, costing 340,000,000 francs (\$17,000,000).

An important fact was also pointed out when it was proved that one of the main points in their agreement reached between de Rivera and Malvy in behalf of the Spanish and French governments is the construction of a direct railway between Hendaye, on the French frontier, to Madrid and Algeiras on the Straits of Gibraltar. This line is being financed by a group of American bankers!

Socialist Treason as Usual.
The "socialists," during the debate, again proved that what the Communists had previously called them in argument, was far too mild. Their treason to the interests of the working class and soldiers in fighting against imperialist war was as brazen as ever. They confined their weak-spined criticism to the conduct of the war and refused to oppose the invasion itself.

"The Socialists do not demand the evacuation of Morocco," stated their leader, Renaudel. He merely suggested that the war should be conducted along "defensive lines" and that the number of casualties should be published.

The session was adjourned by the enraged fake liberal, Herriot, when the Communists and the International followed Doriot's speech.

The Communists, especially the youth, are carrying on a virile campaign against the imperialist adventure, not only among the workers in France, but also among the soldiers and Rifians in Morocco.

U. S. KILLING EXPENSES CUT

Army Getting Twice As Much from Dollar As in 1913

APPROPRIATION QUINTUPLED

Two out of every three dollars spent by the U. S. army before the war were wasted if one is to believe Gen. Kinsey. W. Walker, chief of finance of the army. Speaking in Chicago he told his audience of railroad executives and bankers that the army is now getting twice as much out of the dollar as before the war, though the dollar today is worth only two-thirds of the pre-war dollar.

Statistically considered this means that one dollar in the army now goes as far as three dollars before the war. In other words Walker admits that two-thirds of the pre-war expenditure might have been saved and the same results obtained with a little more economy and efficiency on the part of the war department.

It further means that the \$355,723,000 spent by the war department in 1923 was really equivalent to an appropriation of \$1,067,169,000 in 1913. The actual 1913 appropriation was \$202,129,000.

Therefore the war department in 1923, after the war to end war, was five times as militaristic as in 1913 before the Wilsonian crusade was sold to the country—provided Gen Walker was not talking through his gold-colored hat, as army officers speaking to civilian often do.

Popovsky Murder Case Coming Up in June: Delayed a Year

BENTON, Ill.—The trial of the brutal policeman who murdered Comrade Popovsky, member of the Young Workers League of West Frankfort last July, is to begin sometime in June in the local circuit court of this city, according to newspaper reports.

The dead comrade, arrested on a fake charge of speeding in an old, dilapidated truck, was clubbed to death with the butt end of a revolver by the policeman in the courtroom and in the presence of the presiding judge.

The cop is reported to be a Klansman and those who are familiar with the ways of justice in these cases freely predict that all means will be attempted to let the killer get away without paying the penalty. The case has been suppressed for practically a year and there is little probability that the trial will be anything but a joke. Such is the justice dispensed in capitalist America when a revolutionary is the victim of official murder.



Book!

The Adventures of a Louse

A COOTY had just taken up a location on the body of a hero newly arrived in the trenches during the glorious battle of Flanders. "This is a fine place," he soliloquized. "A fine young hero without a scab or a pimple on him. I hope it will be a long time before he 'goes west' to grow up with the poppies and the oppycocks. The hero I just left was overpopulated by cooties and he had scratched until he was covered with scabs. Hello, I have company," said he as a grey-back cooties covered with blood came staggering up the hero's leg.

"Brother," said the greyback coot, "I have just had a narrow escape. I was peacefully lunching at the breast of a hero who went over the top when the blood spurted out in a torrent and a rifle ball struck him just above me which almost drowned me. My hero fell down and started to die. Some blow flies smelled his blood and the impudent rascals laid their eggs in his wounds and soon a great swarm of maggots hatched and began to eat him alive." The firing was so terrific none of his comrades could come to his rescue, so he had to lay there and bear it. I believe in live and let live, myself, but those maggots had no mercy. He was still alive when I left him, but I saw it was no use to stick around for those hungry maggots would have eaten me alive too if I did."

"You sure have had a hard time brother," said the first coot, "but they say war is hell, and all is fair in war. It also is a demonstration of the principal of the survival of the fittest. Wise men who write books, but who never go near the firing line themselves, say that war is a natural check to keep the world from being overpopulated. One thing is certain, there will always be plenty of cooties and maggots as long as the wise men write such books and heroes spit each other."

Just at that moment a bursting shell blew the hero and cooties to glorious smithereens.

* For proof that the wounded are literally eaten alive by maggots read Abbott's account of conditions following the battle of Bull Run in Abbott's History of the Civil War.

LENIN'S CORNER



NAIVE and quite inexperienced persons imagine that it is sufficient to recognize the permissibility of compromises in general and that all differences between opportunism on the one hand, and which we do and must wage uncompromising war, and revolutionary Marxism or Communism on the other, will be obliterated. But to those people who do not yet know that all distinctions in nature and society are unstable and to a certain extent arbitrary, nothing will help but a long process of training, education, enlightenment, political and everyday experience. In practical questions of the policy of each separate or specific historical moment, it is important to be able to distinguish those in which there manifest themselves the main species of inadmissible, treacherous compromises which embody opportunism detrimental to the revolutionary class, and direct all possible efforts towards elucidating and fighting them. During the imperialistic war of 1914-18 between two groups of equally ruffianly and rapacious countries, such a main fundamental species of opportunism was social-chauvinism, that is, upholding "defense of the fatherland" which, in such a war, was really equivalent to a defense of the plundering interests of one's "own" bourgeoisie. After the war, the defense of the pillaging "League of Nations," the defense of direct or indirect alliances with the bourgeoisie of one's country against the revolutionary proletariat and "Soviet" movement of another; the defense of bourgeois democracy and bourgeois parliamentarism against "Soviet power"; such were the chief manifestations of those inadmissible and treacherous compromises which, taken all in all, gave rise to an opportunism that wrought havoc with the revolutionary proletariat and its cause.

St. Paul Leading in Sub Race! Is First League to Fill Quota!



New York Hits Hardest Blow Again!
CHALLENGES CHICAGO BY SENDING IN 55 SUBS

ST. PAUL, though not the largest unit in membership, shows itself the most active when it comes to getting subs. It is the first league to fill its quota and is going right ahead and has already doubled the amount set.

St. Paul has a functioning Young Worker agent, which is one reason they are so successful in getting subs. All league should be sure that they have one of their most capable comrades assigned to this work as it is essential if they hope to be successful in the campaign. The offices of literature agent and Young Worker agent should be one, and not separated as in some cities.

LEAGUE SENDING IN SUBS THIS WEEK!

| City | Sends in Most Subs | Total Subs This Week |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| New York City (including Bronx, Brooklyn, Bayside) | 55 | 9 |
| Chicago, Ill., Abe Shaffner | 9 | 5 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 5 | 5 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 5 | 3 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 3 | 3 |
| Berkeley, Calif. | 3 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 2 | 2 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 2 | 2 |
| Cloquet, Minn. | 2 | 1 |
| Oakland, Cal. | 1 | 1 |
| Hood River, Oregon | 1 | 1 |
| Makinen, Minn. | 1 | 1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | 1 |
| Gilbertville, Mass. | 1 | 1 |

HOW THE LEAGUE STAND TO DATE:

| City | Subs Sent in | Quota Assigned |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| St. Paul, Minn. | 10 | 5 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 138 | 500 |
| New York, N. Y. | 100 | 500 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 25 | 150 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 33 | 100 |
| Superior, Wis. | 19 | 75 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 26 | 50 |
| Cleveland, O. | 16 | 100 |
| Astoria Oregon | 12 | 40 |
| Boston, Mass. | 16 | 100 |
| Kenosha, Wis. | 7 | 15 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 7 | 50 |
| Providence, R. I. | 8 | 25 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 6 | 35 |
| Woodlawn, Pa. | 5 | 15 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 6 | 25 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 6 | 35 |
| San Antonio, Texas | 4 | 10 |
| Brule, Wis. | 4 | 10 |
| Springfield, Ill. | 7 | 20 |
| Neffs, Ohio | 3 | 20 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 3 | 10 |
| New Britain, Conn. | 3 | 10 |
| Cloquet, Minn. | 7 | 15 |
| Palisade, Minn. | 5 | 15 |
| Owens, Wis. | 4 | 10 |
| Canonsburg, Pa. | 3 | 10 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 10 | 15 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 7 | 75 |
| Maynard, Mass. | 2 | 50 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 13 | 15 |
| Roundup, Mont. | 1 | 10 |
| Summitville, Ohio | 1 | 10 |
| McKeesport, Pa. | 1 | 10 |
| Starford, Pa. | 1 | 10 |
| Daisytown, Pa. | 1 | 10 |
| Dillonvale, Ohio | 1 | 25 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 1 | 10 |
| Kansas, City, Mo. | 5 | 10 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 1 | 10 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 1 | 10 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 1 | 25 |
| New Haven Conn. | 1 | 25 |
| Roberts, Mont. | 1 | 10 |
| Berkeley, Cal. | 3 | 10 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 5 | 10 |

Boys in Chicago Are Handicapped, Bosses Say

450,000 boys in Chicago, more than three-fourths of all the boys in that city, are the victims of poverty, are "handicapped" even in the opinion of the bosses.

The big bosses are getting a bit scared at the condition into which their exploitation of the working class has forced its children. They want stronger cannon fodder for the war which is coming. They remember the "unfit" who escaped the last draft.

So they are going about to "benefit" Chicago's boys . . . not by giving the workers the products of their hard labor, but by further degrading the

working class by throwing at them sops in the form of Boys' Clubs, Y. M. C. A. gyms, and military camps.

These things are not supposed to make the conditions of Chicago's boys better, but to instill into them a feeling of loyalty to the big bosses who are hypocritically standing sponsors for the institutions which will hurl these same boys to their deaths. Boys Week is arranged especially for the "underprivileged" boy, so that the capitalist may seize upon the youths and mold them into willing and unthinking and stupid slaves for the bosses—boys who will be glad to shoulder a gun and shoot down strikers in their own country, or go again across the seas and shoot down their fellow workers in another imperialist struggle.

To Unite Defense Forces

At a meeting today of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Defense Council, held in the offices of the Federated Press, it was decided that the Labor Defense Council take the initiative in the organization of a large all-inclusive labor defense body. The officers of the Council were instructed by the committee to immediately issue a call for a national conference looking toward this end. The date for the conference was set for June 28th. It is to be held in Chicago.

Invitations are to be sent to the following: All existing labor defense organizations; individuals who have distinguished themselves in defense of persecuted workers and in advocating amnesty for political prisoners; ex-class-war prisoners; and all working-class organizations.

Reasons for Action.

George Maurer, National Secretary of the Council, gave the following reasons for the committee's action: "First, the American Labor movement has never had a large central defense organ that is able to defend workers of whatever belief or affiliation and it is high time one existed. Secondly, there is every reason to believe that a new epidemic of labor persecution will seize the country before many months have gone by; the economic situation isn't very promising, there are indications of another strike period and reaction is unquestionably gaining strength not only abroad but here as well.

"Thirdly, numerous requests have come to our office asking what is now being done for such old class-war prisoners as Ford and Suhr, Rangel and Cline, Mooney and Billings and dozens of others that are now all but forgotten. We intend that there shall be a revival of interest in these old fighters, everyone of whom was framed-up on flimsy charges and sent to the penitentiary for long years.

And lastly, but by no means of the least importance, we think that the hundred and more class-war prisoners now behind the bars are deserving of better treatment than mere post-cards on their birthdays. We think they are entitled to systematic patronage in the form of material comforts for themselves and regular care for

By WILLIAM RUST

British Notes

London, May 18, 1925.
The Miners and the Y. C. L.

THE Miners' Federation of Great Britain is holding a National Conference on May 20th in order to consider the report of the negotiations with the coal bosses. The Y. C. L. is making every effort to raise the question of the young miners' interests at this Conference. We have already issued our open letter to the M. F. G. B. in which we deal with the need for organizing the whole of the mining youth in the union at lower dues payments and right to full voice and vote. We also put forward our program of immediate demands for inclusion in the proposed new agreement. We have already mapped out our plan of campaign and are confident of being able to conduct a big and successful campaign, especially as a big struggle is threatening in the mining industry.

How the British Youth are Exploited.

In a big sugar refinery in London a number of old workers were discharged and lads of 18 engaged instead. But owing to the fact that the job of handling sugar requires much practice and hard hands, the new lads soon found that their hands were raw and bleeding. The refinery has now been closed for a short period in order to give the lads a rest. But they are only given a rest as the manage-

ment find that bloodstains on the sugar are out conducive to good sales and big profits. We are accustomed to talk about the blood on the coal. What do the American young workers think of the blood on the sugar?

Another Big Hunger March.

We are now witnessing a revival in the unemployed movement in Great Britain, particularly due to the cunning attacks on unemployment benefit being made by the boss government. No administrative measures are being taken by the House of Commons, but the word has been given out to the Labor Exchanges to cut as many of the unemployed off as possible. Thousands are being cut off every week and if the government carry their plan through it means that 400,000 unemployed workers will be deprived of benefit and thrown on the scrap heap or turned over to the tender mercies of the Boards of Guardians. The young unemployed are being singled out and told that their parents must maintain them. Many of them are thus driven into our "voluntary" army. The N. A. C. of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement has responded by issuing the call for another great hunger march on London from all over Britain. If such a march is organized in conjunction with the organized labor movement it means that the government will be forced to sit up and take notice.

their families. And we think there are thousands of other workers of the same opinion."

The following members of the National Executive Committee approved the calling of the conference: E. C. Wentworth, chairman; Wm. Holly, C. E. Ruthenberg, M. J. Loeb and Rev. David Rhys Williams. There were no objections.

The purpose of the conference, the manifesto issued the call days, are to devise ways and means to:

1. Initiate and centralize nationwide campaigns for amnesty of all class-war prisoners, for the repeal of all criminal syndicalism laws, to oppose anti-labor legislation, and against persecution and deportation of foreign-born workers.
2. Collect material and give publicity to all facts pertaining to working-class persecution, to publicly expose brutal treatment of political prisoners and to expose secret anti-labor activities, such as labor spy systems, etc.

3. Provide legal and moral aid to all workers attacked for expression of opinion or for working-class activity.

4. Give material and moral aid and comfort to all prisoners who have been incarcerated for expression of opinion or for working-class activity.

5. Supply material support for the families and dependants of such prisoners.

6. Protest against terrorist activities against workers in other lands and to give moral and financial aid wherever possible to the victims of such terror.

To Merge All Forces.

7. Merge all forces willing to co-operate in this work into a broad national organization, based upon individual and collective membership that will stand as an ever-willing and ever-ready champion for the defense of all workers, regardless of their political opinions or affiliations, attacked through the courts, or otherwise, for their activities in the labor movement.



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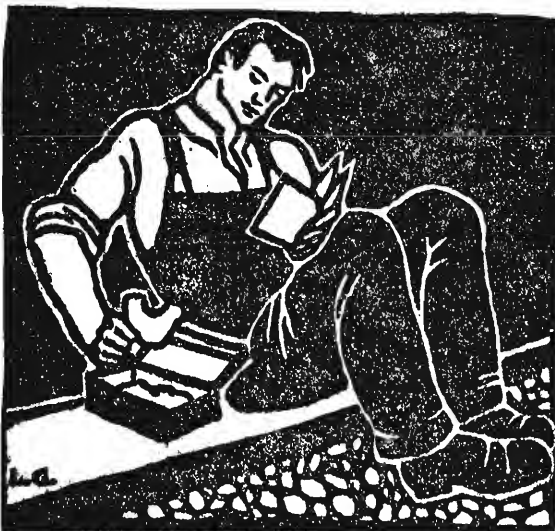
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WORK THAT COUNTS

THE success of our comrade at the convention of the Capmakers' Union shows the kind of work that should be carried on by every single member of the Young Workers' League in this country. Achieving the adoption of two or more important resolutions in a union which is dominated by an officialdom of the worst socialist party type is something to which we can point with some justifiable pride. Not that we put our stock in paper resolutions: They may be passed by the loveliest vote imaginable and still be sabotaged by the fakers in control. On the contrary, the point we are trying to make is that it is on the basis of the struggle in the trade unions, the basic organizations of the working class, that we obtain a real footing for our work on almost every field of endeavor. The adoption of resolutions on paper is one of the first steps to the carrying out of resolutions in action. The propaganda value, also, is not to be minimized.

We will find that when we have entered the trade union movement, taken an active part in the work of improving the fighting organizations of the working class, gained the confidence of the membership by our willingness to work and our activity, we have taken one of the important steps in sinking our roots into the masses. When we have rallied the masses of the working class youth into the trade unions, and assumed the leadership of the struggle for the betterment of the conditions of these young workers by ourselves being active in the unions, we will discover that a great deal of our campaigns will meet with a far greater success.

It is for this reason that we must repeat time and time again the imperative necessity of every single member of the league becoming a member of the union of his craft or industry. And that alone is not sufficient. It is the duty of the league members to be in the front ranks of those who build up the unions, and because we are young, it falls upon our shoulders to a great extent to bring into the unions all the young workers whom we can possibly reach. We cannot depend upon the bureaucrats to build the unions; they do this only when they are forced to by the pressure of the rank and file or the unorganized masses. It behooves us to take the leadership in building up the unions, which eventually means assuming the leadership of those whom we have rallied into line.

The example of Comrade Shaffran's work in one trade union convention should be a spur to the activities of the other members.

MILITARIZING THE SCHOOLS

THE process of militarizing the schools goes on merrily. No stone is left unturned to transform the "impartial institutions of learning" into organizations for the manufacture of willing war slaves.

The election of Colonel Edward B. Elliott as the president of the Chicago school board is another case in point. In the good old days before the war, and during the war, we were all told in horrified tones that the dirty German junkers had a school system which was goose-stepped from beginning to end; that there was a military commissar at the head of every school;

But now that America is turning its hand wholesale to the preparation of every piece of possible material for the next war the old junker methods are not being despised. Sauce for the goose seems to be pretty good sauce for the gander, and America is not going to be behindhand with any fake democratic buncombe manoeuvres. Right out into the open! The best methods are none too good for us!

That is why we find the schools, from the most elementary to the highest, being soaked thru with bourgeois militarism, and also being used for "outside consumption." The theatres of Chicago are now putting on special features which are enacted by school boys dressed up in uniform, performing their drills on the stage and delighting the fat bourgeois who sit in the audiences. These school boys are part of the so-called Reserve Officers

Training Corps, another of the instruments for manufacturing servile food of cannons, which is operating in all the schools.

Every worker, and especially the youth, must fight against this militarization of the schools, the allegedly impartial institutions of education. The attempt to use them for the purpose of training future soldiers for capitalist wars must be strongly counteracted with the aim of wiping it out root and branch.

WHOOPIING IT UP

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is celebrating the prospect of another war by running a serial article written by General Arthur Bullard, commander of the First Division, which was also the first American division to engage in battle in the world war, and afterwards commander of the Second Army in this conflict. His first few articles are a crude plea for more preparation, more officers, more men, more warlike spirit, more sacrifices, more hardships, and more enthusiasm for war in general. The lesson of the last war, according to the goldbraided gent, is to start the next one sooner.

At the same time, the battle of the Argonne being fought over again, in mimicry, by a division of cavalry, and detachments from the regular army, air service, artillery, engineers, etc. A stiff admission price was charged and the thing should have made money as the city provided Grand Park for the spectacles. It was well advertised and was opened by no less an attraction than "General" Hell-an-Maria Dawes, who managed to leave his desk in Washington, holds down a soft job of vice-president of this republic of ours, to come to Chicago and get closer to the firing line in Grant Park than he ever did to the scene of action in France while he functioned as swivel chair strategist in the world war.

The tin soldier boys are whooping it up, all right!

After a vacation of over a week the striking students of Howard University have returned to their classes. They struck against punishment for non-attendance of military courses. A committee has been appointed to arbitrate their difficulties with the authorities.

Bolshevize The Young Worker by becoming a Young Worker correspondent. Let the paper reflect the lives of the young workers in all their struggles.

A Letter from The Y. C. I. to The American League

On The End of The Factional Struggle

TO THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

DEAR Comrades:—

The Enlarged Executive of the E. C. C. I. has adopted a resolution on the American question in which it has pointed out the main tasks before the Communist movement of the United States, and the tactics which will have to be followed if the class movement of the workers is to develop and if a Communist mass party is to come into being.

The majority as well as the minority of the League have taken an equal part in the recent party discussion. Both of them brought forward their viewpoint very energetically. At times the exchange of opinions assumed

even the character of a fractional struggle.

The Enlarged Executive has solved all the main questions and has adopted a clear and firm policy for future work. This policy makes it possible to firmly coordinate the political and the practical everyday work of the League as a whole. The policy also demands the complete cessation of all fractional activities.

Whilst the E. C. records its great satisfaction at the successes achieved by the League in the past and the correct application of the decisions of the C. I. and the Y. C. I. Congresses, it considers it necessary to point out that the present political situation and the tasks confronting the League demand max-

imum efforts on the part of all the forces of the League. The establishment of a mass League based on active factory nuclei, the extension of our influence also over the non-party working class youth, work in the trade unions, the Leninist education of the League members, the liquidation of the national federalistic tendencies still prevalent in the League and a number of other questions which are mentioned in the resolution adopted at the Session of the I. C. I. cannot be solved in a satisfactory manner, unless all the League members turn their hand to this work.

The majority and especially the minority of the league must bear this in mind in view of the serious political situation and

the importance of the approaching phase of the American Communist movement.

The E. C. of the Y. C. I. urges all majority and minority comrades to join forces and to work harmoniously for the realization of the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I., and of the decisions of the Fifth Session of the Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. and of the E. C. C. I.

The representatives of the majority of the league have declared their solidarity with the decisions of the E. C. at the Session of the American commission. They also declared their willingness to cease all fractional activity within the league. The E. C. of the Y. C. I. assumes that the minority too will

do its utmost to put an end to fractional struggle, for which there is really no justification, and that it will use all its forces and energy in the service of the common cause. The E. C. considers further fractional struggle harmful and lacking justification. It will therefore take the necessary measures to make united practical work within the league possible.

Down with fractional struggle! The league must work energetically and harmoniously on the basis of the decisions of the Y. C. I. This is the slogan which all league members must make their own and which they must put unreservedly into practice.

With Communist greetings,
The E. C. of the Y. C. I.
Moscow, April 24th, 1925.

The Results of The Session of The Enlarged Executive of The Y. C. I.

By V. VUYOVITCH (Moscow).

THE Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. was faced by the task of discussing the resolutions of the last enlarged E. C. C. I. as to the political situation and as to Bolshevization of the Communist parties, and of working out instructions for the further development of the mass work of all sections of the Y. C. I. on the basis of the resolutions of the Comintern and of the experiences gained in the practical work of our leagues during the last seven months.

The Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. unanimously accepted all the resolutions of the enlarged E. C. C. I. and pledged all the groups, especially that of Czechoslovakia, to a really active participation in political life, to join in the work of the Communist parties, to the energetic defense of the line of policy of the Comintern and to support the parties in the difficult task of Bolshevization.

On the basis of the estimation of the situation given by the Comintern, the Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. worked out a resolution with regard to the Bolshevization of the Young Leagues, in which the opinion was clearly expressed that the chief attention of the leagues should be

concentrated on work in the various concerns and in the factory nuclei, on the fight for the economic demands of the working youth, and on work in the trade unions. Thanks to the vast experience of our French, Italian, American, German and other groups, our plenum was able this time to concern itself in much more detail with working out the concrete methods and forms of the economic struggle and of the mass work of the Young Leagues in the factories. On this occasion the plenum pointed with special insistence to the possible modifications in the fight for partial demands and to the necessity of combining our daily struggles with the outlook of the revolution and of the ultimate victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie.

The second question on which the plenum threw the necessary light and for the solution of which it made concrete suggestions, is the struggle to win over the youth of the rural population. Up to now the majority of our groups has only done quite insignificant work among the peasant youth. The plenum pointed out the necessity of developing an energetic campaign for the conquest of the proletarian rural youth and the poorest members of the peasant youth, but at the same time laid emphasis on the class character of the Young Com-

munist Leagues and the necessity, under all circumstances, of preserving a firm proletarian leadership which will be realized by the proletarian nucleus in the leagues and with the help of constant and firm leadership on the part of the Communist parties. For this reason the plenum resolved that the Young Communist Leagues in the West should only extend their organizing activities among the proletarian youth in the villages and among the poorest of the peasant youth. As regards the youth of the middle class farmers, our task is to neutralize it. The plenum took up the attitude of opposition to the creation of youth sections in the Peasant International, as it was of the opinion that the peasant youth should join the non-party peasant associations together with the adults.

The plenum took cognizance of the fact that many leagues had been very successful in reorganizing the leagues on the lines of factory nuclei. The most important sections of the Y. C. I. are about to complete their reorganization. The plenum therefore had to pay increased attention to the purpose of the work of the nuclei in the West, and to issue a number of instructions which will make it possible for the leagues to increase the activity of their members and to give them the

daily dork of the nuclei a revolutionary purport which interests broad groups of the working youth.

The slogan of the Communist Youth International is: "Complete transformation of the leagues into factory nuclei before the next International Youth Conference."

The plenum devoted special attention to the work amongst the youth in the East. In all the most important countries of the East, Young Communist Leagues already exist, and some of these, especially the Chinese Mongolian League, have already done important work in mobilizing the youthful workers and peasants for the struggle against feudalism and imperialism. The resolution as to Bolshevization emphasized the necessity of differentiating our work in the East, and laid down the concrete tasks of the Young Communist Leagues on the basis of the three different types of the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

In recent times, the Menshevik youth of Germany and of other Western countries has developed an intensive propaganda against the Leninist Youth League and against Soviet Russia, by false statements regarding the economic and political situation of the working youth in the Soviet Union. The plenum accepted

the report of Comrade Tchaplina, who submitted extensive material to the delegates regarding the actual situation of the youth, on the basis of which all the sections of the Y. C. I. will be in a position to give young Menshevik organizations the answer they deserve.

The central point of the attention of the plenum was the question of a Leninist education for all sections of the Y. C. I. The present political situation involves great dangers for the ideological clearness of vision and political steadfastness of Youth Leagues and demands a sound theoretical education not only of their functionaries but of all members of the leagues. The plenum passed a whole number of resolutions which represent a guarantee that all sections of the Y. C. I. not only promote the Leninist education of their members but will, in the shortest time, bring this work up to the desired level.

Thus the Fifth Enlarged Executive of the Y. C. I. created the political and organizing basis for further work in the Bolshevization of all sections of the Y. C. I., and represents a considerable step forward in the development of the Leninist Young Communist International.

TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

ORGANIZATIONS THAT MISLEAD THE YOUTH.

OUTSIDE of the schools and the other parts of the machinery of suppression, the children of the working class receive the careful attention of organizations purposely created to guide their every movement. The names of the bodies that make it their duty to look after the working youth are familiar to everyone. Vast sums of money are collected to create them. Those who own the wealth of the nation and desire to protect it feel that their money is well spent in organizations that claim to act in an impartial way in keeping the youth within the limitations of present day class society.

The most important of these institutions are: the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Y. W. C. A., the American Sentinels, and such others of the same type.

Under the guise of "democracy" these organizations are given a free hand. Government officials, many of whom are members, aid them in their purpose at every step.

Religion is a good excuse for the existence and maintenance of many of these institutions. But religious differences offer no barriers to entrapping the working youth, whether they be protestant, catholic, jew or mohammedan.

Well filled libraries, gymnasiums, summer camps and all other such recreational means are monopolized by these organizations. It is easy to entice the young worker or the slum child into anything that relieves the aching mind and body. The young worker or the child sees no harm in taking part in many amusements and sports offered. Outwardly there is not; insidiously the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the K. of C., the Y. M. C. A., and the long list of others harmonize in keeping the youth within the bounds of their slavery, in making of them contented and willing wage workers. By far the largest of the institutions which set themselves up as the friend of the young is the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. was first organized in London. George Williams a young clerk in a drapery establishment suddenly got a vision, and he said to a friend of his, "Teddy, are you ready to make the supreme sacrifice for Jesus Christ?" And Teddy replied, "Yes." The supreme sacrifice turned out to be that wonderful capitalist tool, the Y. M. C. A.

The purpose of the very first Y. M. C. A. was closely connected with the working youth, and was stated to be "the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men in the drapery and other trades."

When transplanted to America the Y. M. C. A. grew like a weed. The first national meeting was held in Buffalo in 1854, and since then the organization has spread to every part of the country.

The American finance capital very early was represented in the Y. M. C. A. through J. P. Morgan, who in 1866 was treasurer of the organization. When the railroad robbers in the Union Pacific needed somebody to look after their workers they chose the Y. M. C. A., and since then the Y. M. C. A. has spread its railroad department all over the country.

Then followed a shower of wealth. It became a fashion among rich capitalists to leave money to the Y. M. C. A. Today the organization boasts of 902,673 members and owns \$147,576,600 worth of property. In 1923, \$47,279,806 was spent; while about the same sum was used in the interest of capitalism in 1922.

During 1923, Geo. W. Brown, millionaire, left \$300,000 to the Y. M. C. A.; Netty F. McCormick, widow of Cyrus McCormick, head of the International Harvester Co., handed \$250,000 to the Y. M. C. A. (It is significant to note that Mrs. McCormick provided that her money be used internationally; undoubtedly because the plows and the reapers produced by the International Harvester Co. are sold in all countries of the world.) Herbert L. Pratt of the New York Standard Oil Co. gave \$200,000 to the Y. M. C. A.; Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation, \$500,000 to the Y. M. C. A. and \$100,000 to the Boy Scouts; and the United States Steel Corporation, the biggest scab company in America, gave \$300,000 to the Y. M. C. A. to erect an association building in South Chicago to mislead the young steel slaves.

The guiding principle of the Y. M. C. A. is stated in its printed document as: "To unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Savior according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be his disciples

in their doctrine and in their lives and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men."

But how does this work in practice?

It is interesting to observe that the Y. M. C. A. has grown most prosperous in the industrial sections of the country. In some places the Y. M. C. A. is organized along the line of industry. Sears and Roebuck, despoiler of thousands of working youth, which has as its president, Julius Rosenwald, a Jew, who does not hesitate to use the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. conducts a vast system of hotels. These in reality are model youth labor barracks.

Besides, the Y. M. C. A. holds shop meetings in nearly every one of the large factories. In this work they receive the close co-operation of the owners. Having reduced the standard of living of the young worker to its lowest possible level, having filled his mind with religious and patriotic trash, having through athletics invigorated the body distorted by hard work, the Y. M. C. A. is able to offer their masters a perfectly contented young wage slave.

A special pamphlet is gotten out by the Y. M. C. A. entitled "Ways and Means of Y. M. C. A. Workers among Industrial Workers," in which they tell of meetings held with labor unions and employers to discuss "church and labor, living wage and like subjects. A minister usually does the talking. From what we know of religion it does not require a keen mind to understand that the bosses get the best of the deal. Otherwise when the factory owner makes out his bill he will forget to fill in the following Form of Request sent out by the Y. M. C. A.: "I give and bequeath to the Y. M. C. A. of _____, a _____ corporation, the sum of _____ dollars, to be paid from my estate in due course of administration."

In the official bulletin of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., in 1920, devoted to work in the industries it is claimed that the Y. M. C. A. does not take part in struggles over wages, hours and working conditions. However, J. A. Hiller, Y. M. C. A. industrial official, tells us that "There is made an indirect contribution which exceeds in quality and permanency anything that might be accomplished in actively entering the field of settling controverted questions." We cannot forget that the Y. M. C. A. hotels more than once have been the refuge of scabs. Not that alone. The Y. M. C. A. has directly cooperated with the bosses in furnishing strikebreakers. The shopmen's union in Lawrence, Mass., revealed the information that the British Y. M. C. A. cooperated with the American Y. M. C. A. in furnishing strikebreakers for the Boston and Maine railroad.

Nor does this institution leave out of its consideration the boys, whether in school or just beginning work. Nothing can please the bosses better than to discover that their young wage slaves belong to the Y. M. C. A. or some kindred organization.

The Y. M. C. A. is international. It follows capitalism into the undeveloped and backward territories, reducing the natives to submission and slavery. The American Y. M. C. A. thanks to the help of Rockefeller, has built itself a far-reaching machine in China. This work of enslavement has met with the emphatic protest of a group of Chinese students who express themselves in these words:

"What kind of organization is the Y. M. C. A.? It is only an institution to promote games and amusements. Yet it takes advantage of this attraction to promote its selfish ends or convert the Chinese to Christianity, which is capitalized to subjugate China. The Y. M. C. A. campaigns are like political campaigns." And, "... The saddest thing is their utilization of the plastic brains of children for accomplishing their ends." ("The Chicago Daily News," April 11, 1922.)

The nastiest act of the Y. M. C. A. is its participation in the world war. The pacifist teachings of Christ that this capitalist tool so often wails about when telling the workers not use violence against the bosses in strikes were entirely forgotten. In 1917, the Y. M. C. A. became the willing instrument of the War Department. Undoubtedly the purpose of the American army at the front was to destroy, to kill, to annihilate the enemy. The Y. M. C. A. became the educational section of the army; in short, it taught the soldiers that it was their duty to kill and destroy. In the report on education for the army submitted to General Pershing by the Y. M. C. A., they state that "educational work in the army during the war must stand or fall on its ability to make the soldier a better soldier and fighting man. It must be subject to military approval and subordinate to military necessity." For instance, such scientific subjects were taught by the Y. M. C. A. schools as "The chemistry of explosives—practical demonstrations where possible," the art of gassing and many others. The Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. did their share among the catholic and Jewish soldiers.

Soldiers do not like war. They must be given some reason for fighting; and even then it is hard to keep them at their miserable task. The Y. M. C. A. undertook the job of lying to the American soldiers and distorting the reasons for the war so that the young fellow would not refuse to fight. Things undoubtedly were getting hot towards the close of the war. The boys were beginning to ask questions. So it remained for Edward C. Carter,

Chief Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. with the army to send this telegram to the American headquarters:

"Recruit 600 men teachers as well as organizers in all educational fields, especially history, American and European institutions, and technical subjects."

At this time revolutions were threatening everywhere. The Bolsheviks had seized power; the Kaiser's position was insecure. American soldiers might begin to question the right of capitalists at home to coin wealth out of them. To the Y. M. C. A. was left the dirty work of distorting the minds of the soldiers, and they did a good job for their masters.

The Y. W. C. A. functions among the working girls as does the Y. M. C. A. among the boys. There are other religious organizations as the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which carry on the same work among the working youth of their religion that the ruling class maps out for the Y. M. C. A.

Who has not heard of the Boy and Girl Scouts? Every child brought up in the United States has some time or other come in contact with either of these organizations. There are no religious differences within the Boy or Girl Scouts. Every member of the wealthy class and those who serve it agree that the Boy Scouts serve well the country which the rich own.

It is not advertised widely that the Boy Scouts were organized by Colonel Baden-Powell in 1908 as a military organization. Every attempt is made to show that the Boy Scouts is not a military organization.

The Boy Scouts of America were chartered by congress in 1916. The purpose of the organization is said to be: "To promote, through organization, and co-operation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scoutcraft and to teach them patriotism. . . ." This is quite meaningless. We must go elsewhere really to know what the Boy Scouts are.

In examining the makeup of the Boy Scouts, we find all the earmarks of militarism: There is the strict discipline that is maintained; regulation army drill; uniforms similar to those of the army of the United States; and, in fact, nothing is lacking to turn them into an efficient fighting body but guns and a short instruction in their use, for as Napoleon said, "A boy can stop a bullet as well as a man."

Before the war the leaders of the Boy Scouts used to announce that their organization was not military. Since that time they also proclaim that it is not anti-military. The truth is the Boy Scouts is a fertile training field for the army and is recognized by every officer in the U. S. army and navy to be a great aid in war and peace to the military forces of the nation.

General Leonard Wood has said, "There is no doubt that a boy who makes a good scout will make a good soldier." Lieut. Col. Lister has said about the same thing; and there is a long list of military experts who agree with this statement.

In many parts of the country the Boy Scouts take up rifle practice. The two very first advertisements in Boys' Life, the official organ of the Boy Scouts of America, are advertisements for rifles and ammunition.

Scouting has to do not only with militarism and woodcraft and kindredness; it also aims to make the future wage worker a good servant.

The motto of the Boy Scouts is "Be Prepared." This really means nothing unless we ask, "For what are we to be prepared?" Naturally, knowing the structure of the organization and the character of the Boy Scout Leaders we conclude that the Boy Scouts are organized in the interest of capitalism. To be prepared then, means for the Boy Scouts to be ready to do anything in the service of the employing and owning class. During the war we had ample evidence of this. In Europe where revolution followed revolution the Boy Scouts of the countries involved were prepared to drown in a sea of blood the attempts of the workers to throw off their shackles. The American Boy Scouts can be counted on to do the same when the time comes.

The Scouts have a law. The Scout Law is drawn with the purpose of making a willing and an unquestioning worker of the boy who joins the organization. In all there are twelve laws. An examination of the headings of just a few of them is enough to brand the organization for what it is, that is, a tool in the hands of the combined ruling class.

Here are a few of them: "A scout is loyal; a scout is obedient; a scout is thrifty; a scout is reverent." These are exactly the qualities slave owners expect of their slaves.

The Boy Scouts claim a membership of over 500,000. Their influence spreads really to every boy in the United States. The Rotary Club, the Kiwanis, Lions, Exchange Clubs, churches, and the Y. M. C. A. all co-operate in furthering the Boy Scouts' organization. Whenever money is needed by the boy scouts, the wealthy class stands ready to contribute. In the 1922 report to Congress of the Boy Scouts of America it is openly admitted that that body was first organized through money furnished by wealthy men.

(To Be Continued.)

League Notes

The Reorganization in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

Since the League has re-organized on the basis of shop nuclei in the area branches the entire activity of the League changed. Before, it used to be more of a social club where every week many members used to come in and still more used to go out. At present if a member comes in we know that he is going to do some important work. We talk to them in the shops about things that concern them every day. On the contrary, before the re-organization we never used to have personal agitators. The most important work we used to do before was selling tickets, and sometimes papers which amount to nothing in comparison with the work we do now. The more we do the more we see how much we neglected in the past. Only now we see that the goal of our organization can be reached only thru shop nuclei. I think that only by the complete reorganization will we be able to call ourselves a real Communist League, when all our members will carry out their work in the nuclei.

It is understood that we could not expect immediate great results from the re-organization. As a matter of fact, the membership decreased at first, all the social elements dropping out or becoming passive. The most important work was carried on by a few active members who understood the necessity of the re-organization. I could point out fact after fact to show how much success was accomplished after the re-organization. The first thing we did was the big factory campaigns. That was something new for the Chicago youth. Only then did they get to know that there exists such a thing as the Young Workers League. Now we continue our campaigns with greater energy by carrying on the work at the factory gates where the youth is slaving. We also took up the youth trade union fraction work which was never taken up before. Our general league meetings are taken up with reports about the conditions in the shops, which shows how the League is fulfilling its task as a young Communist organization. With the Workers Party we participated in all the demonstrations against the white terror.

No more do we discuss the questions as previously, as to whether or not we are a fighting organization, which is on the road to learning and struggling or is or is not subject to any duties or discipline. Having come in contact with the workers, being the fighting elements in the shops, strikes and every other struggle that arises we are now able to realize that we are a fighting organization with numerous duties, which is no longer a debating club.

Clara Shapiro.

The Shop Nucleus Training School

By A STUDENT.

The Chicago League is taking the reorganization on the shop nuclei basis seriously. We know that only under the shop nucleus basis will we become a mass organization. Knowing this we are doing as a good general always does; we have gone in for training.

On Monday evening, May 25, 25 students appeared in class for a course of 6 weeks in shop nucleus work.

This school is unlike any other school conducted by the league. In this school every student has the responsibility of organizing a nucleus in a factory, whether or not we have our comrades working there.

The first lesson has taught each and every student how to organize a nucleus. Every one of us can go out to any factory and organize one. By the end of the course we will not only know how to organize a nucleus, but we will know how to conduct a well functioning one.

This is the beginning of practical and systematic training of young Communist leaders and organizers.

This marks a great step forward for the Bolshevization of the Chicago league.

BELLARE ENTERTAINMENT IS SUCCESSFUL.

BELLARE, O.—The newly organized branch of the Young Workers' League of Bellare, Ohio, held a dance and entertainment at which "School Days" was performed. It was a success and well-attended considering the conditions, crisis and unemployment of today. Our net profit was \$27.18 which was divided as follows: \$1.00 for 30 copies of The Young Worker of this issue; \$4.00 to the national office, and \$22.18 is left in the treasury for further use.

Mussolini probably hadn't enough guts to put thru his law against the Communists in an open manner, so he had it passed by stating that it was aimed primarily against the Free Masons. Benny it is said has lost a book he once wrote against birth control. The old faker feels himself slipping. The Communist will grease the slide for him.

Subscribe today to The Young Worker.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

FROM A RUSSIAN WORKER FACULTY

Moscow.

Letter of the Nucleus of the R. L. Y. C. L. of the Workers' Faculty "Bucharin" to the Nucleus of the Y. C. L. of Germany in the Siemens Concern, Berlin.

Dear Comrades:

The youth nucleus of the Workers' Faculty "Bucharin" sends you its burning Communist youth greetings!

Comrades, despite the fact that members of the Young Communist League are completely occupied with our studies and with the building up of our free proletarian republic, we nevertheless think of you, members of the Young Communist League who still live under the slavery of German capital, the exploiter of your labor power.

Although we are now studying, we are nevertheless in close contact with the youth in our factories and works. Our youth lives under incomparably better conditions than you are experiencing.

At fourteen years of age they work four hours a day, at eighteen they work six hours a day. They are, comparatively speaking, well paid so that they can develop and learn.

The Communist Party and the Soviets assist us, the Communist youth, the proletarian youth, in all these things.

The workers are striving to raise the level of productivity in order to be able to satisfy all requirements and to improve the conditions of life of the workers and peasants.

And we, the members of the Young Communist League, strive in common with them to carry out this aim.

On the 7th of November we celebrated the 7th anniversary of the proletarian revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We marched together with the proletariat of Red Moscow in closed ranks under thousands of flags.

In the whole of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics we issued the slogan of work in the struggle for the proletarian revolution in the west.

We are now engaged in preparing ourselves for the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the existence of the Young Communist International.

On this evening we will occupy ourselves with the difficult situation of our brothers the Communist youth in the West, and particularly comrades with you. Our aim, to free you from the pressure of capitalism and to carry out a Russian revolution in your country, is always before our eyes.

We are firmly convinced that the hour of your freedom, that the hour when you will fling off the yoke of the bourgeoisie and when we will join hands for the last and victorious struggle with the international capitalist bo-constrictors who are trying to crush the working class of the whole world in their toils, has struck.

Be strong and do not hesitate in the fight comrades! And remember that in the East your brothers will stand by you in the struggle under the banner of Communism.

Long live the Young Communist League and the C. P. G.!

Long live the Communist International and its aim, the World Revolution!

Long live the 5th anniversary of the Y. C. L.!

Long live the German Y. C. L. and the German Revolution!

Advance, comrades, along the way of our great leader, Ilyich Lenin and complete the work which he began, the proletarian World Revolution! Write us, comrades, about your life and your work. We have previously written you a few letters but we do not know if you have received them or not.

With Communist Greetings, The nucleus of the R. L. Y. C. L. in the Workers' Faculty "Bucharin."

The Briggs Plant in Detroit

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Comrades: I was out of work. Being compelled by the present system to sell my labor power in order to live, I "tried my luck" at the Briggs plant.

After waiting for some few hours in the rather long queue, I had to pass thru the employment office. At one end is a fellow who asks what kind of job you want and if you had been employed on some previous occasion at Briggs'. He then told me that I could have a job at 55c per hour—but he did not tell me how many hours I would have to work! You are told to sign your name on a triplicate form—without being asked to read what you are going to sign!

While waiting, I noticed that you sign yourself to agree to everything that the Briggs' Manufacturing Co. tells you to do, and that you agree to accept the wage stated on this slip without complaint. In other words, another "yellow dog" agreement, like the one issued some few weeks back by many of the tool making manufacturers. The one that was handed out by the tool makers demanded that you work on contract work, and that you agree to work in case of spoling any work until you complete said agreed work perfectly. A fellow may work many weeks with just one week's pay, if he should be foolish enough to sign his life to such a fate!

But I am leaving the glorious Briggs' plant to one side. In the employment office you go to the next desk. He asks a few questions. Your name? Your address? Citizen? But one important question he leaves out. Where to send in case



Young Workers' Correspondence

of accident? He merely puts down, without asking, "Same address." Perhaps he does not want to make the fact that many suffer injuries at the factory too conspicuous.

I was instructed to report at 4:30 p. m. ready for work. 4:30 came and there were many more besides me. I was just a mere one out of the many that had "found" a job. We were separated. Two in this department, four in that, three in the other and so on.

I was taken into the factory. My first experience in a factory! For a few moments I was quite dazed. The nerve racking noise of the machinery made my head whizz. I only know that I saw men and women working steadily at the machines. I hadn't a chance to loo karound me. I was taken to the place where I was supposed to spend twelve hours of my night, to the place where I was to help in the making of automobile bodies.

The foreman told me that I had come to a hell-trap, a death hole. It was not necessary for me to inquire where the danger was. It was everywhere.

Four cranes are working overhead. These fellows are so rushed that hardly are the chains attached to the gigantic massive weights that he already swings them overhead. Three hundred, sometimes more, of large steel sheets are swung just about the height of a worker. The crane man has not the time to send these weighty loads to their correct height. He works steadily.

Another danger. All of these metal sheets are intensely oiled, so that a worker can separate them easier. There are all over the floor large piles of these sheets. There is not sufficient place to move about. Around the machinery where the fellows are working there are piles of this material. They swing the sheets as they pass thru the machines. There is not an inch of space other than arm room to give him a chance to swing and work. If someone wishes to pass, the operator has to stop or you have to dodge around past him as safely as possible. Many times he does NOT stop because of the rush or the noise.

Of course there is no machinery all over the building—only over the major portion of it! That which is supposed to be used for walking space is, by luck or some other chance, filled tight. There is less than ten inches space at the widest point. One is constantly treading on projecting sheets that are so greasy and oiled. To slip here is the simplest thing in the world.

Another foreman told me that as soon as I see any of those sheets slip, I must clear out of the way. These can crush a fellow to pieces or cut him to shreds. There is always the danger of one of those piles slipping and that pile sending the whole works shooting in all directions. If one slips, they will all slip. The foremen are good enough to warn you of the danger, but only when you are inside the plant! They keep back three day's pay and pay every two weeks, so that a person does not like to quit as he will have to wait so long for what he has earned. They try their utmost to stop you from quitting.

There are many Italians working there. They have the laboring jobs. It was their task to empty the box cars, to move these heavy sheets. Their remuneration was the grand sum total of 50c per hour, working twelve hours a night and having the privilege of working as many hours overtime as they wish.

While waiting outside I noticed a peculiar incident. The watchman—whatever he is—separated all the Negro applicants and put them to one side. Some of these looked vicious for they thought that they would be turned aside and they felt then the hallmark of discrimination. But when they were sent inside their faces brightened somewhat. They thought that they were no longer being discriminated! They were, and most savagely. They have to do the hardest physical work for the smallest amount. With the foreign-born they are "lowest" paid work. While I was getting 55c per hour for counting these sheets, they were getting 50c and some of them even less than that, for doing the hardest work possible, lifting all the time—and for twelve hours!

I spoke to these Italians and they realized how they are being made to lower the standard of living of the other workers, and they realize that they are being so driven because they do not understand the language. All of them are for unionism. Will the American-born workers assist these foreign-born? Will they help to improve their own conditions by unionism? These are some of the questions that are being developed in the minds of these Italians.

And then the problem of the youth. There was a young fellow that I saw working near me. I asked his age. He is supposed to be 21 years old, but actually he is only 17.

To see the women working all thru the night, 12 tedious hours, at the punch presses and other machines really was a revelation.

Many of these girls are so young, of accident? He merely puts down, without asking, "Same address." Perhaps he does not want to make the fact that many suffer injuries at the factory too conspicuous.

They looked tired as they worked steady at their machines. Twelve hours! Amidst the roar of machinery! Among all the danger! I am out of work.

Yours fraternally,
Correspondent.

Young Workers in the Lumpen Industries

New York City.

Dear Comrades:

In this city, more so on the East Side than anywhere else, young workers, most of them in their teens, can be found racking billiard balls in pool rooms, and setting up pins in the bowling alleys.

For this work, the young workers receive at the highest two dollars a day. On week days the hours are from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m., and on Saturdays and Sundays the hours are from 9 a. m. to 1 a. m.

The rate of exploitation in these places is worse than even in the silk mills of the silk barons. The work is not only physical drudgery, for the boys are on their feet all day, but is extremely nerve-racking from the constant knocking of the balls and the banging of the cues on the floor.

The room is always full of foul odors and foul language. Here the boys are subjected to their elementary training in the beginning of crime. The atmosphere is certainly not one in which any boy who is not yet mature should be allowed.

The proprietors are protected in their exploitation of these young boys by a law which permits boys over 16 to work. Of course many of the boys are under 16, but they swear that they are not in order to be able to work. A good portion of those working afternoons, play hooky from school constantly in order to be able to attend to their work.

Katz.

Colleges Were Never Made for Workers

Worcester, Mass.

Dear Comrades:

Your editorial in the March 21st issue of The Young Worker on the civil libertarians surely did hit the mark. Those civil libertarians in time make very good fascists.

I have a confession to make. I am a student at one of the Goose Step colleges. With a great deal of effort I labored through high school at the same time working after school. I came to college with high ambitions and illusions quickly disappeared, as I learned more of college life and students.

At first I enjoyed college life. Fight with the sophomores was a great pleasure. It made me extremely proud to tell other people that I was a college student.

There was a quick reaction when my bank account began to holler for assistance. I was lucky in getting a job after school but who can study very much after a hard day's work.

At first I abused myself to get my school work done. I tried to imitate Martin Eden, sleeping only a few hours a day and getting up at four o'clock in the morning to write a paper on the beauties of Catullus or the admirable acting in a play which cost me ten miles of walking to save fare.

It's damn bitter to have the desire and the ability to study and to be prevented from doing so. It's still more bitter to see a bunch of loafers getting their checks regularly wasting their time in a college though they have neither the desire nor the ability to study.

It's not easy to write sonnets after spending the afternoon cracking cases (and you bless your stars for having the opportunity to do it). It's hard to get hysterical, as your English professor would like you to, over a play which cost you a day's labor and several hours of sleep; one would rather sleep than read poems on Lesbia the fair, not so moral, especially when it is a hard struggle to keep awake.

If you feel you are wat, just try working your way through college. I got thin very quickly. At present I am out of work and wondering how I'll ever pull through.

No, comrades, colleges were not made for workers.

Jack Rosenblatt.

How the Unemployed Are Fooled

New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

The Artic Fur Co., one of the largest fur companies of New York City, advertised for a young man to learn the trade, and to get paid \$15 a week while learning. On Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, about one hundred fellows were there to get the job.

The boss did not show up till 9:30, thus killing the chances of the boys to hunt for other jobs that day.

When the boss arrived, and saw the crowd, he changed his mind about paying \$15 a week, for by this time, the crowd had about doubled. He therefore said that he already had

work for four weeks for nothing, he would hire him, and at the end of that time, they would settle about wages. He also said that of course the one chosen must be strong and willing to work hard. None accepted, but the crowd refused to leave.

At about this time a cop passed. Seeing the crowd he stopped and inquired as to what the matter was. When told that the boss had advertised for a man, and then did not hire anybody, he called the boss and asked him whether he did not hire somebody the day before. He then told him that he would have to arrest for putting false notices in the newspapers. At this the boss became scared. He turned white and started to shiver and beg, and finally agreed to hire someone. Of course, everybody knew that the young fellow who was hired will be fired at the first opportunity.

This incident shows how the bosses take advantage of the unemployed. Bromberg.

Fisher Body Sweat Shop in Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

The Fisher Body company, on East Delavan, where Chevrolet auto bodies are made for the enclosed cars is one of the many in this city using the speed-up system of production by which method the employers are able to squeeze out all the energy in the worker in in the shortest possible time.

Rate of wages is from fifty to fifty-five cents per hour on day work, which, however, lasts only a few days, for as soon as the worker learns to do the part he is put on, they then put you on piece work and it is then the young and old workers see to what a great height this capitalist civilization has reached and developed, for to make a fair day's wages the worker has to rush and fairly run around his work so that not a minute be wasted.

Straight wages are paid for overtime and some of the workers stay so as to make the figures on the check a little larger as cash is unknown by which to pay in this plant.

Work day is from 7:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., with one-half an hour for lunch, but only a few minutes is taken by the average worker to consume his meal and then he begins to stock up and fix things into conditions for the afternoon grind.

Some of the parts that the worker has to sweat at have such a small price on them that it is hard to keep a man on them any length of time as he cannot make even the day's wages rate at piece work.

Dissatisfaction is not an unknown factor in this plant for often the workers are heard complaining of the small prices paid for piece work and the system of rushing and hustling the worker. These are all good signs, for it goes to prove that slowly but surely the American worker is waking up for when the worker finds his tongue and mind are for him to use in voicing his demands to the employers great things can be expected in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
Correspondent.

On the Trail of a Job

New York City.

Dear Comrades:

Young man: assist in cutting room, Underwear factory; \$20 start; good opportunity; bring reference. Eisenkramer, 467 Broome St.

The above is the advertisement I answered Monday morning. I arrived there at 7 o'clock and there were ten (10) fellows waiting already. The first question always asked by a new arrival, "has the boss come yet?" that is considered as an introduction and a conversation arises by counter-questions. The noise and conversation grew as the crowd accumulated and in about 15 minutes there were about 60 fellows standing all over the steps and hall waiting for the boss.

About 8 o'clock, a girl who probably took care of opening the place in the morning, came and when the crowd saw her going toward the door, there was a general rush, and remarks such as "line forms to the right and left," "don't all rush at once, you'll all get the job," etc., floated through the air. There were a hundred or more who crowded inside. They kept turning their eyes in the direction of the door at every sound.

Another few minutes went by and an employee happened to come in; it was lucky for him that the men's room was near the door, otherwise we would have been mobbed. Seeing such crowds near each department, he tried to get them into the hall to wait, but not one moved.

At 9 o'clock the boss came and everybody started for him, but he would not speak to anyone in there. He said that he already hired someone, but nobody moved down at that. They crowded all the more about him knowing full well that he was not telling the truth. As he couldn't do anything he sent for the police. When

they arrived (3 of them) they started dispersing the crowd. Some fellows sneaked upstairs and the rest went down. One fellow on the stairs happened to turn around, which caught the cop's eye and he told them to keep moving and not turn around or he'll punch him in the teeth, backing his threat with a raise of his fist and shoving half a dozen of us over each other.

A few of us waited downstairs and we saw the cops come down carrying a few packages which they placed in the rear of their two-seated lizzies and then waited until most of us left.

There were 200 or that many when we were chased from upstairs and about ten were still there when I left. Max Mariah.

Subscribe today to The Young Worker.

The Methods of the New Yorkers

New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

On the Bowery in New York, one can see strange sights. Unemployed gathered about the employment agencies and scanning such things as the following:

FOUNDRY WORK BOARD AND \$7.00 per week. CASH FEE. MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK. 36 cents per hour (this means about \$15 per week) FOREIGNERS ONLY.

Another sign reads as follows: MEN WANTED FOR TUNNEL WORK. NO STRIKE. SHIP EVERY HOUR. At the Bowery Mission appeared this sign:

"WIN THE WAR," MR. SPERRY OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE WILL ADDRESS YOU ON DECORATION DAY. LUNCH.

In the same place is this sign: PRAYER AND SERVICE FOR JESUS. LUNCH. One man standing outside said, "If you want something to eat, you have to take the prayers and all the other bunk with it to pay for the food."

In a congested neighborhood on Chrystie St., there is an old, decayed and dilapidated building that has for fifty years housed the poor of the neighborhood. The building is dark, smelly and unsanitary. It is also a real fire-trap, as the engineer in charge of the building pointed out to me. But New York's poor children would still be going to this filthy place where it not for the fact that a new building is going up alongside. The foundation of the new building so disturbed one wall of the school, that it cracked and threatened to cave in and bury the school children. So it had to be abandoned. No one knows what will happen to it now. It is good for nothing and should be torn down. But the point I am bringing out is that were it not for the the caving in of a wall, in spite of the fact that it was a fire-trap, thousands of working class children would be in danger every day.

The workers always get the hard end of the stick.

But some day we will tell a different story. We will follow the Russian workers to the Soviets. Then the workers will take good care of themselves on the job and their children in the schools.

But alas! there will be no more work for the Salvation Army and the Bowery Missions.

Sadie Amter.

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SPECIAL MINERS CONCLAVE URGED

"Impeach Farrington"

A demand for a special convention of District 12, Illinois, of the United Mine Workers of America is voiced by the Progressive Miners' Committee of the district. The demand is based on the autocratic and unconstitutional rulings of Frank Farrington, president of the district, in the cases of the two militants, Freeman Thompson and John Watt, who were removed in defiance of the international constitution and on a framed up charge of election irregularities.

Impeach Farrington. A special convention to impeach the notorious faker is demanded and will undoubtedly receive a tremendous response from the rank and file unionists who are well fed up on the Farrington rule and his machine.

The statement of the progressives urges that this special convention take up the questions of unemployment, and the padded expense accounts which the officials are drawing while the miners are starving in many towns. Above all is demanded that the Lewis machine in Indianapolis obey the constitution to the extent of giving the miners' locals a tabulated report of the last international election where Lewis was opposed by the left winger Voyzey. Thousands of miners and miners' locals are firmly convinced that Lewis was defeated in the election and is holding office illegally; this opinion is confirmed by the obstinate refusal of the machine to give a tabulated report of the votes.

The question of proposed wage cuts is also dealt with, the progressives urging a counter-offensive for a wage increase which is necessary to meet the increased cost of living.

All Young Workers League members and militant workers are urged to support the demands of the progressive.

SUCCESS CROWNS CHI NEGRO WORK

Bringing Colored Youth Into Shop Units of League

DROP 'INTELLECTUAL' FAKES

By H. V. PHILLIPS.

Since the return of the Young Workers League's representatives from the enlarged sessions of the Y. C. L. League activities are greater than ever and that is saying something. The Chicago League has taken up the Negro work in the right way and are going to the masses, in the stockyards, the steel mills, in the shops where the Negro boys and girls are employed. In the lamp shade industry, hundreds of Negro boys and girls between 14 and 18 are employed. These girls receive from 8 to 15 dollars per week in wages. A few dollars less than they had ever been paid before, thus enabling the bosses to keep them partly contented.

Rivalry in League.

Area Branches No. 5 and 3 are in districts where many of these girls work, and work has been started at several plants. Quite a bit of rivalry exists between these two branches. No. 3 is just one jump ahead of No. 5, and is organizing a shop nucleus in the Pullman car shops, and they boast that every charter member of this nucleus is a Negro.

Area Branch No. 5 is going after the lamp shade factories and a nucleus is expected soon in one of the big plants.

The Negro youth is beginning to read the Young Worker, and to look to the Young Workers League as their organization. On the corner of 30th and State streets, where Branch No. 3 is holding street meetings, young Negroes are very much interested in the Y. W. L. Slowly but surely they are coming to realize that the so-called leaders they have been blindly following have been betraying them, that the organizations these intellectuals have been setting up were for no other reason than to give them, the intellectuals, a soft job, while the workers groped on blindly year after year.

If the working class Negro youth was slow in becoming class conscious the "intellectual" type was not. Sharp class lines have been drawn by this type leaving the working class youth who wanted to be race conscious a fertile field for the Young Workers League to sow the seeds of class consciousness.

The Young Workers League being a working class organization will be the organization of these young Negroes. The working class youth of America, both white and black, have a common fight against a common enemy, the bosses who are robbing them both.

Young Workers League Initiates Work Among Negroes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A joint meeting of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League was held here addressed by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, national organizer of the Negro Labor Congress, Emma Schlossberg of the Y. W. L., and William Simons, of the Workers Party, on the subject of the American Negro Labor Congress.

This meeting is the outcome of work done by the Y. W. L. Comrade J. Krevelin made the contact with an active member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, as a result of which Comrade Ida Rothstein spoke on the Negro worker at a meeting of their organization and established a basis for future work. Several militant young Negro workers who have attended League meetings were well pleased with the action and discussion.

Fake Arms Parley Do Not Prohibit Use of Any Weapons

GENEVA—Altho peace was the ostensible object of the league of nations arms parley, one war weapon after another was proposed for the forbidden list, and one after another withdrawn. Nations that don't build battleships proposed that naval vessels should not be sold by one country to another. Britain would not stand for that. She sells her old junk to small nations thus making an honest penny and putting the purchasing nation under obligations to her. A motion providing for the publication of statistics relative to arms manufacture was proposed, but downed because Poland objected.

Special attention was given Russia's border states, confirming the insistence of the Communists that the world's bourgeoisie is planning a new attack upon the workers' republic.

AN APPRECIATION

"I find in the Young Worker a touch that is notably lacking in other publications, and that is a consistent and continuous campaign against militarism. I appreciate this